

ADAMS SENTINEL

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretence.—Washington.

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GREENSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1849.

NO. 20.

POETRY.

LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

BY W. LOGGIE.

Through life's dark and thorny path,
Its goal the silent tomb,
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smile amidst the gloom.
The friend who weal and woe partakes,
Unchanged, whatever his lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches,
Is sure a sunny spot.

The wife who half our burden bears,
And utters not a moan,
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all her own.
Who treasures every kindly word,
Back harsher one forgot,
And smiles blithely as a bird—
She's too a sunny spot.

The child who lifts at morn and eve,
In prayer its tiny voice;
Who grieves when'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice;
In whose bright eye young genius glows,
Whose heart without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as summer's rose—
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet upon life's weary road,
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets its load,
And tears no longer flow;
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child's dissonant blot;
But still undimmed that spot will shine—
Religion lights that spot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sleep.—Dr. Fournier, a French physician, gives an instance of the power of monomaniacal music in producing sleep, which would be considered a triumphant experiment in animal magnetism. If the effect had been by the magnetiser's manipulations, "One of my children," says he, "from the age of four months to that of a year, was in a constant state of suffering & deprived of sleep especially during the day. All the means employed by his mother and nurse, to induce sleep, were unavailing. I at length conceived the idea of soothing him with the sound of a flute, and succeeding in putting him to sleep by playing an air of very slow and sweet melody.

I substituted the voice for the flute, and attained my object by slow and uniformly melodious airs; others had no power over the child, at least none to compose him to sleep." Dr. Fournier remarks that the uniform success of his experiments constantly astonished the inmates of his family. He would enter his house—and that the child had been crying for hours with incessant pain—take him in his arms, and commence singing close to his ear a lullaby in an air of soothing melody. Scarcely would he have finished two lines, when the cries would cease, and the eyelids of the little sufferer begin to fall. By the time the father had sung four or five minutes, the little patient had fallen into a profound sleep, which as usual lasted several hours, during those sufferings which nothing else could appease.

The Young Man's Leisure.—Young man! after the duties of the day are over, how do you spend your evenings? When business is dull, and leaves at your disposal many unoccupied hours, what disposition do you make of them? I have known, and now know, many young men, who, if they devoted to any scientific, or literary, or professional pursuit, the time they spend in games of chance and lounging in bed, and in idle company, might rise to any eminence.—You have all read of the sexton's son, who became a fine astronomer, by spending a short time every evening in gazing at the stars, after ringing the bell for nine o'clock. Sir William Phipps, who at the age of forty-five had attained the order of knighthood, and the office of high sheriff of New England, and Governor of Massachusetts, learned to read and write after his eighteenth year, as a ship carpenter in Boston. William Gillette, the great editor of the Quarterly, was an apprentice to a shoemaker, and spent his leisure hours in study. And because he had neither pen nor paper, slate nor pencil, he wrote out his problems on smooth leather with a blunt nail.

David Rittenhouse, the American astronomer, when a plough boy, was observed to have covered his plough and fences with figures and calculations.—James Ferguson, the great Scotch astronomer, learned to read by himself, and mastered the elements of astronomy whilst a shepherd's boy in the fields by night. And, perhaps, it is not too much to say, that if the hours wasted in idle company, in vain conversation, at the tavern, were only spent in pursuit of useful knowledge, the dulllest apprentice in any one of our shops might become an intelligent member of society, and a fit person for most of our civil offices. By such a course, the rough covering of many a youth might be laid aside, and their ideas, instead of being confined to local subjects and professional technicalities, might range throughout the wide fields of creation; and other stars from the list of worthless things, be adding to the list of worthies that are guiding our country with bright yet mellow light.

Riv. Dr. Murray.—Foreigners have been almost entirely excluded from this country by the American people.

LITTLE SOULS.

We abhor men of little souls. Every thing they do is performed in a sneaking manner. If you trade with them, the trouble they cause you is worth double your profit. They will stand an hour, and contrive a dozen ways to sponge you out of half a cent; and if they cannot accomplish it, they will go off as mad as a meat axe, muttering to themselves about our hard world, depravity, &c. If such men have bills to collect of you, they will give no peace as long as they are unpaid. They track your steps wherever you go, and haunt you day and night, till the debt is cancelled. If they lose a farthing by you in trade, they never forget it, but will treasure the supposed wrong you have done them to the close of life; and when your name is mentioned in their presence, they will throw out suspicious and insinuations, to destroy your reputation. With all this meanness, what is very singular, such characters are not aware of their conduct, and deem themselves beloved and respected, when every body who knows despises them. They walk the streets, talk by the wayside, and drive into any thing they please, with as little regard for another, as if they were created to bargain and make money, while you were in duty bound to look on and encourage and exert yourself in their behalf.

Bound up in self, men of such principles cannot see the rights of others, when they come in conflict with their interests. So long as they hoard up treasures, and the winds and waves are favorable to them, they are contented—no matter how deleterious to others. It would not move them a hair to see the whole property of a neighbor sunk in the sea, provided it would cause a demand for an article of which they had a quantity on hand. Such men live, move, and act in our midst for what purpose except to hoard up riches, and to distress the poor, we cannot tell. Certainly they are no benefit to mankind. They have a kind word and smile for none, & they never make a heart to rejoice, except when they die, and the devoted preacher gives out to be sung at their funeral the appropriate hymn of Watts commencing:

"Believing we rejoice
To see the curse removed."
Religious Women.—They are the women who bless, dignify, and truly adorn society. The painter, indeed, does not make his fortune by painting them; the jeweller is neither brought into vogue by furnishing their diamonds, nor undone by not being paid for them; the prosperity of the milliner does not depend on afflicting their name to a cap or collar; the poet does not celebrate them; the novelist does not dedicate to them; but they possess the affection of their husbands, the attachment of their children; the esteem of the wise and good; and above all, they possess His favor, whom to know is life eternal.

Public Walks.—In Austria and France, says Mr. Stanley, there is scarcely a single town without a commodious public walk, shaded by trees, and furnished with benches. Throughout Switzerland the same remark applies; there the situation chosen is frequently picturesque, and the promenade is kept with that neatness for which the Swiss are remarkable. The most beautiful are the Cascine, on the banks of the Arno, at Florence; the China walk at Naples, possessing one of the most magnificent views in the world; the promenade below the Sirodo del Po at Turin (whence the Alps, clothed with snow, are seen rising in a vast semicircle to the north and west); and the terrace commanding the lakes and the mountains of Savoy and Chablais, at Evianne. But Zurich, Bern, Geneva, Basle, Milan, Parma, Modena, Lucca, Padua, and other Swiss and Italian towns, have each their public walks and gardens.—Many of their walks have been formed and dedicated to the public by the magnificence of individuals, and it seems strange that our wealthy & generous nation, where popularity is of value, and leads to power, should be excelled in these respects even by those who care little for the people, and have no part or lot with them.

Long Beards and Hard Kissing.—Mr. Brooks, of the New York Express, in one of his letters from Russia, has the following relation to Russian beards and Russian kissing:

"Approach of beards, as I run from one thing to another. The Russians wear them here of many round dimensions, as long and as bushy as a horse's tail, and about as handsome as such an appendage would be, hung to a man's chin. Few of the Moscovite shave at all, but the abolition of mustachios, as thick as a sheep's brush, and a beard in proportion, is run finer faster to the slavens than the demands of the court."

Often have I seen two fierce looking Russians with the beard of Mahomet themselves range throughout the wide fields of creation; and other stars from the list of worthless things, be adding to the list of worthies that are guiding our country with bright yet mellow light.

A Protection from Gnat Stings.

Anglers, whose sport entices them to the wooded banks of rivers, are often seriously stung by swarms of gnats. A skillful friend of ours has been hitherto an especial object of their attacks, inasmuch that after a long day's sport, he has more than once returned with his face and eyelids swollen and smarting. He was lucky enough this season, however, to discover an infallible remedy.—Having taken up his quarters near a woolen manufactory, it was remarked, in his presence, that the factory children, who, in the course of their labors, used olive oil, and consequently retained some of it about their persons, were never stung on going through the woods. Our angler immediately took the hint, and rubbed his face with the same lubricant. Not a single gnat teased him from that time. After experiments of the same kind were made with the same result. Hence it is reasonable to conclude, that olive oil applied to the skin is an effectual remedy against the sting of gnats. It is, we have heard, an ascertained fact, that the olive tree itself enjoys an immunity from insect attacks far greater than other trees.

An Easy Tempered Man.—We were much amused by a story told of a strolling man, who had many leaguons from Vermont, who unfortunately became possessed of a pair of "breachy" cattle. He offered them for sale, but such was their reputation for tearing down and getting over fences, that nobody wished to buy. At length a stranger came to look at them, and inquiring into their dispositions, was told by the owner that they never bit or troubled him in any way. Satisfied with the price, the stranger purchased and paid down for them. It was not long before he returned and claimed damages.

"They tear down my best fences," said he.
"I think it is quite likely," replied the seller, coolly.
"And I understand that they served you in the same way."
"I should think they did."
"But," exclaimed the indignant purchaser, "didn't you tell me they never troubled you in any way?"
"To be sure I did," answered the other; "but the fact is, I never let my such things trouble me."

Baldness Removed.—A French woman in London advertises that she can infallibly remove baldness! We can comprehend the possibility of restoring the hair, but how to remove its absence, which, in other words, is to remove a bald head, or the bald portion of it, except by a process not uncommon in her own country, is not so easily to conceive. That process is infallible.

When the "granite" of Thomas Melville, one of the Boston Tea Party, was announced at Faneuil Hall, and the dandy figure of the young gentleman presented itself, a bystander observed—"It must be a different kind of a tea party; this chap would be likely to make a figure in."—Boston Atlas.

A physician, passing by a stone mason's hawled out to him, "Good morning, Mr. W.—hard at work I see. You finish your grave stones as far as 'In memory of' and then you wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument?" "Why, yes," replied the old man resting on his mallet, "unless somebody is sick, and you doctoring him, and then I keep right on!"

Good.—A lawyer not over young or handsome, made many attempts to seduce a young lady whom he was examining as a witness. She, however, remained calm. At last determined to perplex her, the lawyer said, "Miss, upon my word you are very pretty!" The young lady very promptly replied, "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not under oath!"

The Senior of European Oaks.—There is said to be a tree growing in the neighborhood of Saintes in France, whose height is 60 feet; diameter of trunk next the surface, 26 feet, and at a height of 6 feet above 20 feet. An apartment ten feet high and ten deep, with a door and window, has been formed in the trunk. It is an oak, supposed to be at least two thousand years old.

Judge Stacy. in a late charge to a grand jury, in Rhode Island, said: "Carry with you, in your hearts, gentlemen, to the grave the principle that next to the duty which you owe to God, there is none higher and more sacred than that which you owe to your country."

Randolph's Advice.—Randolph was once giving some good advice to a young relative, who was on the point of going to school for the first time, in the course of which he said to him: "Now, my dear boy, if any of the other boys should ever strike you, before you return the blow, see if you cannot forgive him for the loss of God, but take care that you do not mistake the love of God for the fear of the bigger boy."

John Quincy Adams on Abolition.—Mr. Adams was waited on at Pittsburgh by a Committee of the Political Abolitionists, urging him to meet and address them. He declined, growing that he was as much opposed to Slavery as any of them, and especially to the representation of slaves in Congress, but expressing his opposition to the abolition measures of the day as follows:

With regard to the subjects mentioned in this note—the annexation of Texas and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—I have no opinions which I wish to conceal. The Texas question is a very delicate one, and it is probable it will occupy much of the attention of Congress the ensuing session; my views of it have been already avowed on more than one occasion. On the subject of Abolition, Abolition societies, Anti-slavery societies, or the Liberty party, I have never been a member of any of them. But in opposition to slavery I go as far as any of these; my sentiments, I believe, very nearly accord with theirs. That slavery will be abolished in this country, and throughout the world, I firmly believe. Whether it shall be done peacefully or by blood, God only knows, but that it shall be accomplished I have not a doubt, and, by whatever way, I say let it come.

As to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I have said that I was opposed to it, not because I have any doubts of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District, for I have none. But I regard it as a violation of republican principles to enact laws at the petition of one people which are to operate upon another people against their consent. As the law now stands, the people of the District have properly in their slaves.

I do not admit that these laws are in accordance with justice, for it can never be true that one man can rightfully have property in another man. Still these laws have had an existence since before that part of the country became the District of Columbia, and was brought under the power of Congress; and I think they should not be altered without the consent of the people of the District.—This consent I believe will yet be obtained, and slavery will be abolished there.

The Whig Banner.—To the politeness of Mr. Levi Fahnestock, chairman of the Whig Banner Committee, we are indebted for the following description of the splendid banner now preparing for presentation to the delegation having the largest proportionate number in attendance at the Young Men's Convention from any State but Maryland.—American Whig.

The Committee appointed to designate and procure the Banner to be presented on behalf of the Whigs of Baltimore, to such State Delegation to the Young Men's Whig National Convention at Rochester, as shall have the largest proportionate number in attendance, having in view the Whig population of the several States as voted at the Presidential election of 1840, and their relative distances from this city, have decided to procure one, of which the following is a description and explanation:

The Banner will be painted on satin.—On the front side will be painted a portrait of Henry Clay on a shield, supported by two female figures, the one on the right, Agriculture, supported by a Sheaf of Wheat; the one on the left, Fame, in the act of recording the many noble, useful and patriotic acts in the life of that great American Statesman and Patriot. An eagle perched on the top of the shield, will represent the arms of the United States, supported by Henry Clay. On the back ground will be painted appropriate emblems, representing Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Mechanic Arts; and below the vignette will be painted in gold, two Cornucopias, the fruit and flowers contained therein painted in natural colors; all intended to be illustrative of the abundance, prosperity and general beneficial effects that will flow from the establishment of the measures advocated by the Whig party, with Mr. Clay at its head. Part of the front side of the Banner will also be richly embroidered with chenille.

On the reverse side will be painted in the form of a Wreath, the Coat of Arms of each of the States of the Union, connected by richly painted and gilt work—inside of the wreath thus formed, will be painted an appropriate motto.

The top piece, usually consisting of a round straight rod, will be something entirely unique, being in the form of a broad bow, highly carved with fruit, flowers, &c., and richly gilded. The fringe, drapery, and other ornamental work will be of the most splendid description.

The Banner will be supported by a Staff cut by the hands of HENRY CLAY himself, from the growth of the soil of his own Ashland. On the top of the staff will be placed, played with gold, the Roman Fasces, or bound reeds, representing the unanimity of the Whig party, and the determination to maintain inviolate the Union of the States.

The design is by Mr. William Carleton, a superior artist of this city, by whom it will be painted. The arrangement of the Banner, Embroidery, Trimmings, &c., will be executed under the direction of Mr. John Gader. The entire cost of the Banner, will be about \$900.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes—

There is a most important rumor to day and it may be true—viz., that the President has reconsidered his views and recommendations on the subject of Texas, as prepared by the Message, and will essentially modify them—even if he do not abandon the whole matter.—The opposition manifested to the annexation on the part of many in the South, is said to be the motive for this rumored change. But we shall soon see how it will be. In my opinion, the President will go the whole.

We are curious to see whether the Van Buren men will enforce nullification, by admitting the members elected contrary to law. Will they nullify an act of Congress which has become law, or will they wait till they can repeal it? Repeat it they cannot, while the Senate is Whig.

Mr. Robert Tyler addressed a crowd of persons at a recent term of the Northampton Superior Court in Jackson, N. D. Being asked who would probably be the nominee of the Loco Foco National Convention, he replied as follows, according to the Raleigh Register:

Gentlemen, it is difficult to answer that question, but if Calhoun is the nominee, Clay will beat him 190,000 votes; if Van Buren should be selected, Clay will beat him 170,000 votes; but if the Administration runs, it will succeed against Clay without difficulty. In fact, gentlemen, Clay has his all staked on his hazard of a single die.—Yes, interrupted a whole-souled Whig, "and he'll throw sizes, Sir, and no mistake." Rob looked blue, and a hearty laugh followed the witty repartee.

Change of Fortune.—A Mr. Dominic Von Malder, of Halifax Nova Scotia, received information last week that he had become entitled to a fortune of \$17,000 per annum, by a bequest of a relative in Europe. When the news reached him, he was employed in shovelling coals into his cellar. Mr. Von Malder has resided in that city for several years, and earned a livelihood as a journeyman printer.—Quebec Mercury.

A Theological debate is now in progress at Lexington, Kentucky, between the celebrated Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., and Rev. Nathan L. Rice, a Presbyterian Clergyman. The theological court is composed of Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. George Robertson, and Hon. John Speed Smith.

Hogs (and Pigs) in the River.—The Steamboat Express Mail ran on a rock in a fog a few days ago, at the Grand Chain in the Ohio, and was compelled to throw overboard two-thirds of a valuable cargo, consisting of barrels of flour, pork, beef, hogs, &c. Three hundred and eighty fat hogs were driven overboard, and more than one thousand barrels of flour, beef and pork were tumbled into the river.—The banks of the river for miles below were found lined with barrels and hogs that had floated ashore.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Deutsche Schnellpost states that a young painter, named Amerance Roniberti, has discovered a process by which a person who has never learned drawing may in a few minutes acquire the power of drawing exact copies of pictures on either an enlarged or diminished scale. A committee of savans having examined and reported favorably on the discovery, the right to it has been purchased by the Government for an annuity of 1200 francs, and it will shortly be made public.

It is stated that the principal Indian tribes on the frontier of Texas do not number more than 315 warriors. About four years ago they could muster nearly 800 warriors and their villages were scattered from the sources of the Colorado to the Rio Grande, during the frequent contests with the border settlers, their warriors have been gradually decreasing, and have become so reduced that they were compelled to take refuge in the United States.

The Cincinnati papers "coincide" that that city is becoming emphatically the greatest provision market in the world. Six packing houses have begun this season to put up beef, both smoked and salted, in the very best style for both the English and Atlantic markets. The weekly receipts of Cheese, it is stated, average upwards of 100,000 pounds.

A steamboat left Cincinnati last Saturday for New Orleans with upwards of 2000 barrels of provisions of all kinds. She had also on board a large invoice of Western Reserve Cheese, and nearly 10,000 flower pots.

There are two observatories now in course of erection in the District of Columbia.—One of these, on Camp Hill, is the home of the National Observatory. The other, situated on one of the five eminences on the left bank of the Potomac, in the West of Georgetown, is the property of the Smithsonian College.—Both of these institutions are to be furnished with a number of valuable and costly instruments.

From the Baltimore American.

The Rev. Sydney Smith on Repudiation.—The Rev. Sydney Smith, whose petition to Congress on the subject of repudiation excited so much interest on both sides of the Atlantic from its terseness and point, has addressed a letter to the London Morning Chronicle on the same subject, which is distinguished by the author's well-known characteristics of style. It may be of some service to repudiators to know what is thought and said of them by such a man as the Rev. Sydney Smith. Among other things he says:

"I am no enemy to America. I loved and admired honest America when she respected the law of pounds, shillings and pence; and I thought the United States' most magnificent picture of human happiness. I meddle now in these matters because I have found—because I pity the misery it has occasioned—because I mourn over the hatred it has excited against free institutions.

Among the discussions to which the moral lubricities of this insolvent people have given birth, they have arrogated to themselves the right of sitting in judgment upon the property of their creditors—of deciding who among them is rich, and who poor, and who are proper objects of compassionate payment; but in the name of Mercury, the great god of thieves, did any man ever hear of debtors allying the wealth of the lender as a reason for eluding the payment of the loan? Is the Stock Exchange a place for the tables of the money lenders; or is it a school for moralists, who may amerce the rich, exalt the poor, and correct the inequalities of fortune?"

But the only good part of this bad morality is not acted upon. The rich are robbed, but the poor are paid; they grow against the dividends of Divor, and don't tick the scores of Lazarus. They seize, with loud acclamations, on the money bags of James, Lord Rothschild and Baring, but they do not give back the pittance of the widow, and the bread of the child. Those knaves of the selling sun may call me rich, for I have a twentieth part of the fagot of the Archbishop of Canterbury; but the curate of the next parish is a wretched soul, blighted by adversity; and the three hundred pounds for his children, which he has taken his life to save, is eaten and drunken by the mean men of Pennsylvania, by men who are always talking of the virtue and honor of the United States, by men who soar above others in what they say, and sink below all nations in what they do—who, after floating on the heaven of declamation, fall down to feed on the offal and garbage of the earth.

The following passages are as severe as language could well make them, whether more severe than just, we leave the reader to judge. It may be observed, however, that it is quite time to have things called by their right names—since under the euphonious term, repudiation, some may lose sight of the enormity of an act of swindling perpetrated by a Commonwealth.—(Traditional flagrant can be added to dishonesty beyond its own inherent turpitude, such as gravitation is exhibited when a Statesman exercising the functions of legislation and of jurisprudence in the name of justice, and claiming to be one among the civilized and christian communities of the world, deliberately violates its faith, and by its voluntary act defiles the fountain of its own justice at the source of legislation. But we leave the English satirist to speak!

I never meet a Pennsylvanian at a London dinner without a disposition to seize and divide him;—to allot his beaver to one sufferer, and his coat to another, to appropriate his pocket handkerchief to the orphan, and to comfort the widow with his silver watch, thread way rings, and the London Guide, which he always carries in his pockets. How such a man can set himself down in an English table, without feeling that he owes two or three pounds to every man in company, I am at a loss to conceive; he has no more right to eat with honest men than a leper has to eat with clean men. If he has a particle of honor in his composition, he should shut himself up, and say: 'I cannot mingle with you, I belong to a degraded people—I must hide myself, I am a plunderer from Pennsylvania.'

Figure to yourself a Pennsylvanian receiving foreigners in his own country, walking over the public works with them, and showing them Larcenus Lake, Swindling Swamp, Crafty Canal, and Rogue's Railroad; and other dishonest works. 'This swamp we gained (says the patriotic borrower) by the repudiated loan of 1828. Our canal robbery was in 1830, we pocketed your good people's money for the railroad only last year.' All this may seem very smart to the Americans; but if I had the misfortune to be born among such a people, the land of my fathers should not retain me a single moment after the act of repudiation. I would appeal from my fathers to my forefathers. I would fly to Newgate for greater purity of thought, and seek in the prisons of England for better rules of life.

Attractions sent by Providence, melt the constancy of the noble-minded, but confirm the obduracy of the vile. The same furnace that hardens the clay, tempers the gold; and in the strong manifestations of divine power, Pharaoh found his punishment, but David his pardon.

STOVES! STOVES!

On hand and for sale by the subscriber.

550 STOVES.

Among which are all kinds of COOK STOVES all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Gettysburg, Sept. 11. 3m

Desirable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Real Estate, and offers it for sale on very advantageous terms. It consists of

A FARM,

situated in Cumberland township, about a mile and a half from Gettysburg on the Carlisle road, adjoining Solomon Weldy, George Waller and others, containing

45 ACRES.

and 10 Perches, of Land. The improvements are a one and a half story

Log House, and Log Barn. There is a Spring near the house, and running water through the farm. About six Acres are well set in good meadow, and more may be made. There is also a sufficient supply of Timber land, an Orchard, &c.

ADAM LIVINGSON, Nov. 27. 1s

A Tract of Land,

on which the subscriber resides, near the above tract, containing 14 ACRES. The improvements are a two-story

DWELLING, a Kitchen, Log Barn, well of water, and some Fruit Trees. About Four Acres are in good Meadow.

If the above Property is not disposed of at Private Sale before Saturday the 10th of December next, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, at 1 o'clock, p. m. on the premises.

ADAM LIVINGSON, Nov. 27. 1s

\$10,000 REWARD.

Reuben B. Houghton's Improvement on the FRANKLIN COOKING STOVE, CONSISTING IN

The arrangement of the turning axle for changing the position of the fire in combination with the vertical plate and damper for changing the draft.

THE subscriber, having purchased the sole right of making and vending the above Stove in the County of Adams, takes this method of informing the public, that he has now in process of construction a number of them, to which their attention is invited. He can at all times be found either at his Plough manufactory, east end of York street, or at Kurtz's hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

This Stove requires only to be known to become a universal favorite and acknowledged to be superior to any Cooking Stove now in use.

It economizes fuel and labor to a degree entirely unprecedented, and it performs its work in the most satisfactory manner. Its perfect and complete adaptation to all the purposes for which a Cooking Stove can be used, can hardly fail to introduce it into every kitchen, in which economy is studied, and good and expeditious cooking is desired.

At one and the same time, baking, boiling, roasting, stewing, &c. may be going on.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to append a long string of recommendations, as he is confident the article will best recommend itself. Those desiring to purchase may have a stove put up, and if after a fair trial, they do not approve of it, or find it truly to answer the description, it will be removed without charge.

The great saving of fuel, which is one of the many good qualities of this Stove, is effected by the double use that is made of the fire heated in the fire chamber; after leaving the fire chamber it circulates through one half of the compartments in the Stove, and after performing those functions it is returned to the hot plates in immediate contact with the fire through which it passes, and its heat is again renewed, when it passes to the remaining portions of the Stove. This Stove will occupy about the same space as an ordinary flat plate Stove. The distance from the chamber (directly) to the pipe hole is about 20 inches—the air heated in the fire chamber however travels 8 feet before it escapes by that vent.

The price is \$35, which is a very great consideration, when the exorbitant price of \$55 is demanded for an inferior article now vending in this county.

The public will be best able to judge of the comparative merits of this and Hathaway's, or any other Stove by a fair trial. Its superiority will then only be rendered manifest. The subscriber invites such a trial, and challenges competition.

WILLIAM B. SEYLAR, Nov. 27. 6m

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Liberty township, Adams county, about the 1st of July last.

A Dun Heifer, white face, short in the right hind leg, about 18 months old. The owner is desirous to prove property pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN EKER, Nov. 27. 3s

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, Adams county, about the 1st of September last.

8 Stray Sheep, having all their ears cropped. Two of them are Rams, having the letter T on the left side. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN HEINZEMAN, Franklin p. Nov. 20. 3s

Doctor C. Ehrmann, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Office in Chambersburg street, next door to Mr. C. Weaver's Confectionery, also two doors east of Mr. J. A. Thompson's State Office, in Gettysburg.

TENDERS his professional services to the public generally, and more especially to those who are suffering from Chronic Diseases, and respectfully informs them that he professes to cure all kinds of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, which are in their nature curable, in a perfect, easy and mild manner. The medicine is administered internally, is pleasant to the taste, and easily taken. His charges will be moderate.

He will visit patients, when called upon, at their respective places of residence, in this place or its vicinity.

Medical consultations can be had daily until 9 o'clock, p. m. unless absent on professional duties.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9 6m

ELECTION.

A N Election will be held at the public house of Samuel Greable, in Petersburg, (York Springs) Adams county, on the Second Tuesday of December next, to elect Managers of the Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike road Company, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Managers, THOMAS STEPHENS, Pres't.

Nov. 20 1s

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company have this day declared a Dividend of

One and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 20th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Treas'r.

Nov. 6, 1843. [20] 3s

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of FREDERICK BERLIN, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hamilton township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SHEFFER, Adm'r.

Oct. 16. 6s

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of ISAAC HULLICK, late of Mountain township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers—they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL DUBROWA, W. Ex'rs.

JACOB HULLICK, Oct. 23. 6s

The first named Executor resides in Mountain township, the latter in Strasburg township.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN WEAGLY, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers—they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. P. WEAGLY, JACOB WEAGLY, GEORGE E. WEAGLY.

Oct. 30. 6s

The first named Executor resides in Waynesboro, Franklin county, the two last in Hamiltonban township, Adams county.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN AULABAUGH, Esq. late of Conowingo township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN H. AULABAUGH, ARSALOW AULABAUGH, JEREMIAH AULABAUGH.

Oct. 16. 6s

The first named Executor resides in Hamilton township, the two last in Conowingo township.

NEW PATENT STEEP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and may be at all times consulted in their Office in York street, one door west of the bank, and adjoining the Produce market's Office.

JAMES COOPER, WM. MCHERRY.

May 8. 3s

Cough Lozenges.

THESE Lozenges are a mild and efficacious natural and artificial preparation, and are highly recommended, which keep long in the throat, and are not at all injurious to the system. They are especially adapted to the cure of Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, and all the affections of the Throat, and are also useful in the treatment of the Lungs, and in the cure of the Asthma, and in the cure of the Hay Fever, and in the cure of the Whooping Cough, and in the cure of the Sore Throat, and in the cure of the Scalding of the Throat, and in the cure of the Stomachic affections, and in the cure of the Pains of the Throat, and in the cure of the Pains of the Lungs, and in the cure of the Pains of the Chest, and in the cure of the Pains of the Side, and in the cure of the Pains of the Back, and in the cure of the Pains of the Neck, and in the cure of the Pains of the Head, and in the cure of the Pains of the Face, and in the cure of the Pains of the Arms, and in the cure of the Pains of the Legs, and in the cure of the Pains of the Feet, and in the cure of the Pains of the Hands, and in the cure of the Pains of the Fingers, and in the cure of the Pains of the Toes, and in the 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